PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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## LOCAL NOTICES.

**Daily Prayer Meeting**

From 11 A. to 12 M. at the Methodist Church, Fifth street, next to the Postoffice.

**Patent Medicines.**

For all genuine Patent Medicines, at low prices, go to McClurg & McKenna's, 69 Market street, and you will save money.

**Walcott's Pain Paint**

And Wintergreen Pain Annihilator sold at the lowest rates at Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street.

**Dentistry Card.**

Diseases of the Ear, including Deafness, Discharges, Pimples, Roaring, and Ringing Noises, treated successfully by Dr. Alcock, No. 101 Smithfield street.

**Insurance Removal.**

The Manchester Fire Insurance Company have removed their office to the new building of National Bank of Commerce, corner Fourth and Smithfield streets, No. 107, up stairs, Room No. 1.

**Fine Groceries.**

Canned Fruits and Pickles, for sale at very low prices by Hazell & Co., No. 66 Liberty street, new

**Speer's Wine.**

And all other kinds of Pure Wine and Genuine Brandy, sold at small gains than anywhere in the city at Fleming's Drug store, 84 Market street.

**Hot Air Furnaces**

And Hot Air Registers, best quality, for sale by Hazell & Co., 66 Liberty street. new

**Joseph Horne & Co.,**

Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and American Notions, Trimming and Fancy Goods, Nos. 77 and 79 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**The Celebrated**

Triumph Corn Starch, for sale by Hazell & Co., 66 Liberty street. new

**Havana Tobacco.**

Yara, New York State, Conventional, Leaf Tobacco, Branch of Patton Avery, 172 Water street, New York. Depot, Main street, Louisville, Ky. Salesroom, Second street, Pittsburgh.

**Dry Goods at Wholesale.**

We are offering full lines of Bleached and Brown Muslins, Ticking, Denims, Flannels, and other domestic goods, making the largest stock in the West, and at less than Eastern prices. Call and see us. Jos. Horne & Co., 77 and 79 Market street.

**Parlor Stoves,**

Heating Stoves, Laundry Stoves, Cook Stoves, Grate Stoves, Fenders, Summer Fronts, &c., for sale by Hazell & Co., 66 Liberty street. new

The Daily Commercial

IS PUBLISHED AT FIVE O'CLOCK, P. M.

## STATE NEWS.

Rev. E. S. Thomas has been dismissed by the congregation of the Eleventh Baptist Church, Philadelphia. It was at this church that the row occurred last Sunday.

George Black, a daring burglar and store robber, made his escape from the Philadelphia Penitentiary a few days ago by bribing a keeper to let him walk in the corridor. On Friday night Leonard Dufford, John Watson and Daniel Burk, all noted thieves, dug their way out of the Moyamensing prison, Philadelphia, and made their escape.

In Philadelphia Friday afternoon the horse attached to a carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. William McMichael, took fright and threw them both to the ground. They were removed to their residence and physicians summoned, but Mrs. McMichael died in the evening from the effects of the injuries received. Mr. McMichael is an informal resident of Pittsburgh.

Navigation is expected to open on Erie Extension canal about the 20th of April. The damage suffered by it during the winter and spring is said to be immense.

The Right Rev. Kerfoot, Bishop of Pittsburgh, administered the holy rite of Confirmation to some thirteen persons, on Thursday evening last, in St. John's Church, at Sharon.

One day last week a young man, named Jas. Carhoff, while at work tending a shingle machine in E. Page's mill, near Edgeville, Crawford county, in some manner caught one of his hands in the saw, cutting it nearly square off just below the wrist.

The pupils of the Soldiers' Orphans School at White Hall, gave an entertainment in Harrisburg Friday evening, which was largely attended. Governor Geary was present and addressed the children and friends. It is gratifying to learn that the debt of the orphan children on the part of the Commonwealth, was a charity. It was simply an attempt to pay part of a debt, the whole of which could never be paid. The fathers of these children had died for their country, and it was but a small thing for us to take care of these little ones. Governor Geary was followed by Prof. Jones, superintendent of the Governmental charity, who had conceived the design of founding these schools, and successfully carried them into execution. Pennsylvania was the only State which had thus provided for her soldiers' orphans, and he felt proud of her position on this question.

Shad fishing has commenced in the Delaware river, and this week will be fairly under way. A fine run of this luscious fish is anticipated. It is said that in ordinary seasons two men frequently catch from two hundred to four hundred shad in a day—which they sell at from $10 to $15 per hundred.

The Treasurer of the Soldiers' Monument Association, of Lebanon, Pa., had paid back to the parties from whom they were received, their contributions for the monument which it was proposed to erect in that borough. The amount was $2,000 76, including the contribution of Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, of the present session as member of the Legislature. It seems that the parties interested could not agree about the site and management of the funds and so the project falls through.

General W. W. H. Davis and Dr. A. D. Markley, defeated candidates for the Democratic nomination for Auditor General, were both elected Councilmen of Doylestown, on the 30th ult.

The leading *Dispatch*, suffering to a considerable improvement in that city, speaks of a "three story brick *dwelling* for business purposes."

The Woodsville *Republican*, speaking of Hon. Darwin A. Finney, M. C., says: Mr. and Mrs. Finney returned to Rome on the third of March, having abandoned going to Egypt, after getting as far as Sicily. Mr. Finney is cheerful, but does not consider the European tour a success in a sanitary sense.

While laying the plank on a new bridge over Stony creek, Johnstown, on Friday, 27th ult., the bridge fell, precipitating some half dozen persons into the creek. Mr. Wesley F. Rose had his back and one of his ankles severely sprained, but the rest of the party escaped with much bruised but no bones broken. She was rescued from what would perhaps have been a watery grave by the extraordinary exertions of Mr. Rose, Clark Bender, a boy, and one Mr. Hamilton, whose name the author had unfortunately mislaid, but who, we are pleased to see, during the winter and spring is said to be unusually light.

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Kartin Sauer attempted to jump on a passing train at Harrisburg, Friday afternoon, missed his footing and fell under the wheels and had both of his lower limbs shockingly mangled. The surgeons amputated both legs at the knees.

### Desperate Attempt at Suicide by one of the Hanlon Brothers.

A Harrisburg dispatch of Friday to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following account of a determined attempt to commit suicide by an insane man: Thomas Hanlon, one of the celebrated Hanlon brothers, gymnast performers, reached here yesterday morning, from Indiana, accompanied by three small boys of English birth. It will be remembered that this Hanlon recently fell from a trapeze, at Cincinnati, a distance of some thirty feet, and is supposed that he became partially insane. Yesterday evening he notified the proprietor of the hotel that he was obliged to leave for New York because the people here were laughing at him. At 10 o'clock last night he was found by the police at the New York depot, revolving the silences of their master, who at a late hour was arrested at the Market House for drunkenness, and locked up in the police station. Hagerty, on examination, found he was insane, and sent him back to the hotel. In the meantime a dispatch was read from his brother Richard, in Indiana, telling him to look after the boys. The Mayor interrogated his condition, and he replied in a manner that some one would be sent to take charge of him. This morning, after breakfast, he walked out to the river bank. A most unusual concourse of people collected around him, and the police directed him to move on. When the police arrived he obeyed orders, but after some strife he was again caged in the lockup, and the Mayor shortly afterwards sent him over to the insane asylum at Harrisburg. He acted for a while, when he refused him.

Mr. Hanlon, the elder, brought him his dinner on a pewter platter, which he seized, broke in two pieces, and attempted to cut his throat with the rough edges. Fearing that he would long himself of some less heroic kind of suicide, the attendants refused to leave him to his own devices, and he was placed in the asylum a close prisoner. He was again removed, this time to a cell lined with boards and containing no furniture. On the floor were two bowling pins, with a large brass ball for pressing it, a blanket, and he was left alone in possession of the means to commit suicide, by a method of which none but a gymnast would think. By rising into the air, about five feet, and turning once down with the head upon the brass projection, he expected this self-inflicted blow would end his existence. He was found in the morning with the blood streaming from the floor was covered with blood. The cause was made in bold time, by throw down of any great size, three feet, out of the window, and one other pipe was broken in the window's frame. Had he succeeded he would have repeated his heroic performances. He rarely sleeps, but is a number of pieces and long over the Scriptures and Book. Hanlon's strength now began to fail, and he was removed to the hospital department, where he was under the care of Dr. Curtin, the physician who arrived administered some opiates, he fell asleep, without. He was removed to a room in an incurable condition, and died at 2 o'clock this morning. The boys are kindly cared.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1868. NO. 175.

## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## HARRISBURG.

### The Question of Final Adjournment.

### Tuesday, April 11th, Agreed Upon

### LOCAL BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

### Free Railroad, Railroad Liability and Registry Bills Signed by the Governor.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.
HARRISBURG, Pa., April 6, 1868.
SENATE.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at ten o'clock a. m.

Mr. Riddle, of Allegheny, called up the Senate bill incorporating the Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh, establishing a temporary home for destitute women and for the reclaiming of the depraved). Passed finally.

Mr. Winger, of Franklin, moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday agreeing to Mr. Ford's motion to postpone the question of final adjournment until after the Committee of Conference on the general appropriation bill shall have reported. After some discussion, the motion was agreed to, yeas 59, nays 28.

Mr. Joseph's amendment to adjourn on the 10th instant was disagreed to, yeas 16, nays 51.

Mr. Adams, of Philadelphia, moved to reconsider the vote just had. He wanted to have an early report from the Appropriation Conference Committee.

Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, said he would never vote for fixing a day of adjournment until that committee reported, and then he should want ample time to discuss the items of the appropriation bill.

After further discussion, Mr. Adams's motion was disagreed to.

The Senate amendment fixing on the 14th day of April for final adjournment was then concurred in—yeas 57, nays 31.

Mr. Josephs, of Philadelphia, then moved to reconsider the vote just had. Disagreed to. This was done to prevent another motion to reconsider.

The postage account of the House for March is $6,786 42, which was ordered to be paid.

There were over two hundred bills on the private calendar, which were nearly all passed without reading their provisions, but simply by their titles. The following bills of interest to Western Pennsylvania passed finally:

Extending the time for the payment of the enrollment tax on an act incorporating the Consolidated Insurance Company of Boston, approved the 17th day of February, 1866.

Incorporating the Allegheny Conference of the United Brethren in Christ.

Extending the time for paying the enrollment tax on an act incorporating the Oil Tank Improvement Company.

Incorporating the building and saving association of the city of Allegheny and the county of Allegheny.

Authorizing the extension of a chain or wire cable across the Allegheny river, at or near the City, for the purpose of attaching pipes for the purpose of transporting oil.

Incorporating the Petroleum Producer's Pipe Company for the transportation of oil.

Providing for telling Pa. bonds or note in Red Bank creek, Fayette county.

Authorizing the school directors of Red Stone township, Fayette county, to levy and collect a tax for bounty purposes.

*Afternoon Session.*—The Speaker called the House to order at two o'clock, p. m., but a quorum of members was not present. A call of the House was ordered and 85 members responded to their names.

Mr. Adams, Representative of Philadelphia, moved that the House do now adjourn—not agreeable—yeas 31, nays 36—not a quorum voting.

Subsequently five or six members arrived, thus constituting a quorum, and the business of the House proceeded, there being some fifty-six members present.

After the passage of several unimportant bills, on a call of the yeas and nays, it was found that there was again not a quorum voting. A call of the House was ordered, and the members who were present and did not vote were ordered to do so.

Mr. Mann, Rep., of Potter, then moved that the House adjourn. Agreed to, and the House adjourned until Monday afternoon.

**Bills Signed by Governor.**

The Governor to-day signed the Railroad liability bill, limiting damages for death to ten thousand dollars and for injury to three thousand dollars. Also, the free Railroad law and the registry bill.

**Registry Law Passed—Democrats Filibustering—Ballotine from the Twenty-first District gets his Seat—Bribery of Committees said to have been Attempted—Twenty-five Thousand Dollars said to have been Offered—Appropriation Bill, &c.**

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, Pa., April 6, 1868.

On last Thursday when the Registry Law was under consideration in the House, there was a most disgraceful scene enacted. After several efforts at filibustering by the Democratic members, so as to prevent a vote being had upon the bill, the previous question was called and sustained upon the first session. However, it was evident that the Democrats intended to resort to every dilatory motion that the rules would allow them on each section, and, as the bill was a long one, they might in that way either defeat its passage by this Legislature or else protract the session, as the Republicans controlled to call the previous question on each section, which they did until four or five sections had been passed, and then Mr. Thorn enforced the balance of the Senate bill, together with such amendments as the members from the city of Philadelphia desired should be inserted for that city, and offered that as a substitute for the balance of the bill and called the previous question, which was sustained. However, before the vote was taken on engrossing the substitute question, all, but eight or ten, of the Democratic members withdrew, hoping to leave the House without a quorum. Several Republicans having paired off on political questions with Democrats who were absent on account of sickness, it was thought enough Democrats had withdrawn to leave less than fifty-one voting members on the floor. But they had not counted on Speaker Cessna. Upon that question, "Shall the main question be now put?" forty-five Republicans and six Democrats voted, making fifty-one—exactly enough to constitute a quorum—and so the bill was agreed to. So many Democrats having left the House that there were more than two-thirds on the floor, and some fifteen or twenty refused to vote which forced them into following road twice on the same day, and pass the bill finally, which they did. The registry bill, as therefore passed, will be signed by the Governor, and thus become a law of the Commonwealth. It is but just to say that Mr. Jones, from Jefferson, and a few of the better class of Democrats refused to leave the House, but stood and voted like men of character.

It is strange that any party of men would so plainly acknowledge that they wanted to secure fraudulent votes. Such opposition as the Democrats have made against the passage of a uniform registry law, offered in this bill, clearly shows what that party is prepared to do to get into power again.

The Committee on the contested election case of Robison vs. Ballentine made their report yesterday in favor of the contestant. They found by a vote in favor of giving the seat to Robison. He was sworn in as soon on yesterday. The case was made out so clearly that some of the members of the Committee, who had voted against the report on the first trial, were compelled to change their votes in order to strengthen the Democratic and anti-Democratic vote which had been cast. Some members of the House, who had been in favor of some proposed change which outraged the feelings of a large and influential part of the community, What was to be thought of a chairman who would refuse to call a committee meeting for the purpose of considering such a bill? The plan proposed was simple enough. The Ritualists and Papists had long been plotting to enter, with the aid of the following party, the supreme power of the realm, and if the plot succeeded, it should succeed, the Crown itself would be in danger.

Mr. Gladstone said much of the speech of the Premier was the result of a heated imagination. So far as the endowment of the Irish Church was concerned, it was not the property of the Irish people for the benefit of state revenues. Instead had been by three years in a state of war, the fullest corpus was suppressed and any great power of England had kept down the disaffection of Ireland. The Premier was a magician of more partizan affairs abroad, and it was necessary that the House should face this question at once.

LONDON, April 6, 1 A. M.—At 2:15 this morning the debate ended and a division took place on Lord Stanley's amendment to postpone the consideration of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions until the next Parliament. Mr. Gladstone's resolutions until the next Parliament, on hundred members voted, and the government was defeated by only majority. The announcement was greeted by the ministerialists with cheers.

On going into Committee, Mr. Gladstone's resolutions were carried by a majority of 65. In Committee Mr. Gladstone moved the first resolution, and that the Committee report progress.

The Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra, and other members of the royal family, stayed in the royal gallery during the entire debate.

The House at 3:30 A. M. adjourned.

**Commencement of the Term.**

LONDON, April 6.—The *Morning Post* contains a very acrimonious article in the following words: "The vote in the main warrant of the Irish church. No doubt a rough has been won by the liberal party since the commencement of 1865."

The *Standard* says the effect of this vote will be to evade the session without advancing the object proposed one single step.

**Foot Races.**

LONDON, April 6.—The annual spring race between the Oxford and Cambridge University crews took place to-day, over the usual course on the river Thames. The crews were in fine condition, and the contest was closely contested throughout, and by numerous efforts on the part of each crew to gain the advantage. Several Republicans having paired off on political questions with Democrats who were absent on account of sickness, it was thought enough Democrats had withdrawn to leave less than fifty-one voting members on the floor. But they had not counted on Speaker Cessna. Upon that question, "Shall the main question be now put?" forty-five Republicans and six Democrats voted, making fifty-one—exactly enough to constitute a quorum—and so the bill was agreed to. So many Democrats having left the House that there were more than two-thirds on the floor, and some fifteen or twenty refused to vote which forced them into following road twice on the same day, and pass the bill finally, which they did. The registry bill, as therefore passed, will be signed by the Governor, and thus become a law of the Commonwealth. It is but just to say that Mr. Jones, from Jefferson, and a few of the better class of Democrats refused to leave the House, but stood and voted like men of character.

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## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

### Further Debate on Irish Question.

### A Vote Reached Saturday Morning.

### The Government Defeated.

### Death Warrant of Irish Church.

### American Vessel Burned at Antwerp.

### The Oxford and Cambridge Race.

**The Irish Church Question.**

LONDON, Midnight, April 5.—The House of Commons was densely crowded to-night, both on the floor and in the galleries, long before the hour for commencing proceedings.

Premier Disraeli, Messrs. Mr. Disraeli, moved an adjournment to the 20th inst., when the House should rise to-night. If, in the election, the Liberals should have a majority, then the House might go into committee on the Irish Church, report progress and resume the discussion on the 21st. He proposed that the Budget would be produced on the 23d inst. The motion was agreed to.

The debate on the Irish Church was then resumed.

Mr. Coleridge said it was quite possible to be a decided friend to the English establishment and at the same time be a foe to the established church of Ireland. The latter was flourishing before it was endowed by the state, and it was starving now in the colonies and the world over, without state aid, and would survive all establishments. The Union was, in his opinion, regrettable. The church of England was brought, that of Ireland was, by force of circumstances, hurried and militant. It should be plucked up by the roots. Members had not said they would consolidate the Irish church; even Mr. Hardy, who was further than any other member of the government, carefully in that case he would resign.

Mr. Hardy, interrupting Mr. Coleridge, said the Ministry would oppose the resolutions proposed by Mr. Gladstone, and would never assent to the disendowment of the Irish church.

Mr. Coleridge said that the resolve was not an abstract proposition, for it would show to Ireland that England had not been governed by the Irish in the English point of view, and would right other wrongs of Ireland as they arose. When her garrison should be pensioned off Ireland would accept the union, the war would be over and they would meet England on equitable terms.

Mr. Beresford opposed the amendment of Lord Stanley proposing to carry through the subject to the next Parliament.

Mr. Stansfeld spoke against the amendment. Mr. Langton and Viscount Hamilton spoke in favor of the postponement, and Mr. Lowe opposed it.

Earl Percy said the disendowment of the Irish church would not be carried out on the part of landlords from the Irish self indefinitely. He seemed to the existence of disendowment, but this measure would disendow the Irish church and endow the Irish people. He opposed the measure as unjust, dangerous to the peace and the stability of further settlement. He should oppose the resolutions to the last as factious and unnecessary.

Mr. Cardwell said nothing was to be gained by delay. He was willing to take a vote and leaving no room to glean before the country, and the Tories should be so explicit. He hoped the Premier would tell the House what his views really were.

Mr. Disraeli said he was not prepared suddenly to go into committee for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. He had to consider the best mode of dealing this momentous question, he would move the postponement of most prepared resolutions. He was for negative, denying that any change in the Irish Church was desirable, but having admitted a branch that change was possible, that change was indispensable. The Government had therefore moved an amendment to the resolutions of Mr. Gladstone, which would never their fatal policy in an amendment, if adopted, or as much it would be abandoned, and if carried would be followed by a dissolution and an appeal to the country and numerous elections.

Mr. Disraeli continued two parties which confronted members, the Tories were incompetent, as a consequence was now a majority against them. The Liberals were not prepared to accept the responsibility of answering the questions. He then attacked Mr. Gladstone for his adoption and urging of the crusade against the Irish Church, and referred to the fact that there was a solemn covenant between Irish and English Protestants, to be observed to all the bearings. Mr. Gladstone had appealed to the new House, but the new House was not prepared to accept the responsibility of the new privileges. He attacked Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, and said the only effect would be to excite Mr. Lowe then to the cause of Ireland, and rise him in the estimation of the people. He (Disraeli) on the other hand the hope and the aim, through conciliation the measure was not put here. His remarks were on the defensive, he had never attacked any man in his life. He admitted that there was something in the address to the people, and he had no danger from Fenianism. That was proclaimed so low that no call for revolutionary measures could be made. The Irish had always had the sympathies of the English people with their wrongs, and the Irish members were not a compound race, nor was the church a badge of conquest. The Tory party was one of conciliation. They had sought to act the Catholics in order to strengthen the Protestants and which they had been successful. The Irish had never done anything but what was constitutional. Even some proposed a change which outraged the feelings of a large and influential part of the community. What was to be thought of a chairman who would refuse to call a committee meeting for the purpose of considering such a bill? The plan proposed was simple enough. The Ritualists and Papists had long been plotting to enter, with the aid of the following party, the supreme power of the realm, and if the plot succeeded, it should succeed, the Crown itself would be in danger.

Mr. Gladstone said much of the speech of the Premier was the result of a heated imagination. So far as the endowment of the Irish Church was concerned, it was not the property of the Irish people for the benefit of state revenues. Instead had been by three years in a state of war, the fullest corpus was suppressed and any great power of England had kept down the disaffection of Ireland. The Premier was a magician of more partizan affairs abroad, and it was necessary that the House should face this question at once.

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It is strange that any party of men would so plainly acknowledge that they wanted to secure fraudulent votes. Such opposition as the Democrats have made against the passage of a uniform registry law, offered in this bill, clearly shows what that party is prepared to do to get into power again.

The Committee on the contested election case of Robison vs. Ballentine made their report yesterday in favor of the contestant. They found by a vote in favor of giving the seat to Robison. He was sworn in as soon on yesterday. The case was made out so clearly that some of the members of the Committee, who had voted against the report on the first trial, were compelled to change their votes in order to strengthen the Democratic and anti-Democratic vote which had been cast. Some members of the House, who had been in favor of some proposed change which outraged the feelings of a large and influential part of the community, What was to be thought of a chairman who would refuse to call a committee meeting for the purpose of considering such a bill? The plan proposed was simple enough. The Ritualists and Papists had long been plotting to enter, with the aid of the following party, the supreme power of the realm, and if the plot succeeded, it should succeed, the Crown itself would be in danger.

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# The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1868.


THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that runs the telegraph directly, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

*As proof of the extensive ground on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is neither fire insured under, hardly an Iron Foundry, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable guide of the Pittsburgh markets.*

## CROP AND FRUIT PROSPECT.

Our friends everywhere will confer a favor by writing us briefly concerning the grain and fruit prospect, and the farming and business prospect generally. We shall be obliged for any item of local interest that may be within their knowledge.

THE Arkansas Legislature met on Friday last, and we expect to be able to announce the election of two United States Senators and their presence in Washington in a few days. Thus the work of reconstruction goes forward in spite of all the obstacles interposed by the President.

THE Managers completed their testimony in the impeachment trial on Saturday, and the President's counsel asked and obtained a postponement till Thursday to prepare theirs. The Managers deserve the thanks of the country, not only for the dispatch but the great ability with which they have conducted the case. Our special speaks confidently of the result of the trial.

THE strictures of our correspondent "Republican," in Saturday's issue, on the course pursued by Representative Penn, on the Retrocession question, are sufficiently answered by the single fact, that of the seventy-one city councilmen sixty-two and of the twenty-one township councilmen fifteen, signed the memorial against the bill, to defeat which Mr. Penn was specially active. His course, therefore, was in strict accord with the wishes of the large body of his constituents. Had he pursued any other, he would have been open to the charge of seeking to defeat the wishes of the people.

THE Connecticut election takes place to-day. Last year Eaton, (Democrat,) was elected Governor by a little short of one thousand. This time the canvass though animated has been less excited and the Republicans entertain strong hopes of success. On the other hand the Boston *Post* says: "A careful canvass of the State by the Democratic Committee furnishes proximately a majority amounting to some fifteen hundred for Eaton and the rule of the Constitution. Upon the same basis is framed an estimate of a moderate majority for the Democrats in the Legislature." To-night's figure will decide the question.

THE French are still puzzled about our political affairs. They do not understand how we can depose a President without violence or revolutionary outbreak. And, furthermore, they are not pleased that we should demonstrate to the world that our Republic, founded on the intelligence of the people, is adapted to any emergency and capable of withstanding the assaults of enemies within and without. Not only Frenchmen but all the world can see in passing events that our Government is both liberal and strong, and that the United States more in the last six years withstood what no other nation could. But probably nothing has surprised the European nations so much—nothing has been to the French in particular the occasion of so much disappointment—as what was supposed by them would prove our greatest weakness—the crisis of the impeachment—but which proves to be no crisis at all. The absence of all excitement, the downward tendency of gold, and the matter-of-course acquiescence by the people, with not so much as a jar or discord of any kind in the working of the machinery of Government, we are assured by Israelites, quite confound the French leaders who cannot disguise from themselves the contrast between the United States and the Empire, threatened as the latter is with convulsion the moment the single hand which directs the power withdraws the people are kept down, is withdrawn.

GEN. JAMES S. BRANNEN, formerly of Pennsylvania, writes a letter dated at Lexington, Kentucky, assailing ex-Governor CURTIN in the most outrageous manner, because he happens to be the favorite of Pennsylvania and the soldiers of the country, for Vice President. This BRANNEN is a paper hero, and in some way or other obtained a military title—General, we believe—and we make little doubt that he is indebted to Governor CURTIN for it, and that he, like others, has chosen this method to pay the debt. We know that men whom the Governor, by personal exertion and influence, saved from disgrace, and who are under obligations to him which most men will not disregard, were among the first to oppose and assail him when his name was presented for the Vice Presidency; and we suggest at a venture that this man BRANNEN belongs to that class. As a specimen of his assault, we quote the following

> We advise BRANNEN to remain in Kentucky; at any rate, keep away from Pennsylvania. There is no spot in the borders of the State where he could escape the scourging which the calumniator richly merits, and would receive from any one save the widows and orphans of brave men fallen, and from distant men of every party. It is only by conscious cowards of this State that Governor CURTIN's fidelity to the soldiers of Pennsylvania and the country is ever questioned, and Kentucky probably affords a congenial atmosphere for them. Brannen, we believe, has no competitor for the fame which he has thirty won by his assault on Governor CURTIN.

## RAILROAD COMPETITION AND TRANSPORTATION.

The VANDERBILT-DREW controversy, and an exposure of the monopolizing purposes of the great managers of the New York Central and its connections with the city, have awakened the public thoroughly to the importance of building and maintaining competing lines. In the West the subject is enlisting the attention it deserves, and this in particular nature, as the cost of transportation between the great producing regions and the water is a vital consideration, and correspondingly is it to the producer and consumer everywhere. It is this that has given to VANDERBILT the unpopularity so generally manifested. The principle is of universal application. Railway competition, east and west, is the great need of Pittsburgh at the present moment. Places enjoying the benefit of it become competitors, although in all else possessing few of our advantages. The cost of transportation enters so largely into foods and manufactures that it has become of prime importance. Combinations, therefore, to keep it up are viewed with alarm. At a recent meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce this view of the Erie controversy was distinctly promulgated, and it evidences itself equally to Pittsburgh and other cities interested in cheap transportation, which seldom exists, except where there is competition. Combinations that will counteract the good result, the best will competition, the people will soon see and adopt the rule at which it has in a measure been under the present state of things. It is to her transportation facilities now that Chicago owes more than any one thing even to the marvelous growth; and we observe that the rival city of St. Louis is alive to the vital importance of securing competition, as the main consideration bearing on her future prosperity. As to new routes eastward, our prospect is a promising one; and we hope that westward it may become so. The Ohio river improvement has an important bearing on the subject, and the improvements proposed will insure to Pittsburgh important advantages in freights. The Baltimore and Ohio Road is said to have adopted a policy which we wish the roads running to and from Pittsburgh would adopt with reference to her trade—that of a reduced scale of freights, whereby all the benefits are secured, which action clearly between competing roads would insure. It is perhaps asking too much of these roads to take into special consideration the interest of Pittsburgh in this matter; but in the long run, it will prove to their interest to do so, for there never was a great manufacturing point yet that did not sooner or later redress its own injuries and supply its own wants.

### Senator Wilson on General Grant.

Senator WILSON has written a letter to the *Bell-Ringer Standard* repelling the assertion that he "works for Grant, who is no friend, and objects to other candidates, who are Radicals, because they sometimes drink." The Senator says he has been a "pledged temperance man for thirty-seven years," that he knows of "no Radical, whose name has been mentioned for the Presidency who gets drunk," or to whom he has objected because he drinks, of General GRANT, he says:

> "I have seen General GRANT in the camp, in his office, at the dinner table, and at dinner parties where many were found ready to drink, but I have never seen him drink a glass of wine nor liquor since I was with him while I had the highest honors to confer upon him as the commander of the armies of the Republic. I have had three years' close official intercourse with General GRANT, and I never knew him to violate the pledge of temperance which he had made. The Republicans of every county, town, and city in the State, I am confident, have implicit confidence in the statement I have made, but the assertion of the contrary and the fabrication of a quotation and date from me will be used by the enemies of the Republican party to deceive the people. I would advise all Republicans to call upon the friends of the enemies of the Republican party who repeat the slander in regard to the President, and insist on the slanderer producing the evidence of the truth of his statement. If he cannot produce it, denounce him as a liar. Whose ability to do this in the country and to the extent I have stated cannot be questioned."

### Mr. Wade Committed.

Mr. WADE stands committed, in case he becomes President, to give women a share of the foreign appointments, and one woman in particular. The following explains in what manner.

> *To the Republican Antiwar Senators, Presidents of the United States:*
>
> GENTLEMEN: Believing, as I do that the time has come when the services of a female diplomatist are needed at the Court of St. James, I hereby tender my services for the position of Minister Plenipotentiary to that Court, and respectfully solicit your votes and influence to secure my appointment. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
>
> MRS. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.
>
> NEW YORK, November 21, 1867.
>
> As Mr. Wade is not the sort of man to advise another to do what he would not do himself, says the New York *Sun*, it is clear that one of his first acts after taking the oath of office as President, will be to nominate Mrs. Victoria Lord Rood to succeed Mr. Adams as the representative of the United States at the British Court. It is unfortunate that she particularly desires that place, and we presume that Mr. Wade will not refuse her.

### Elections in April.

The following elections occur during the remainder of April:

April 6—Connecticut—General.
April 6—Michigan—New Constitution.
April 6—Pacific—Representatives.
April 7—Wisconsin—Judicial.
April 14-16—South Carolina—Reconstruction.
April 17-18—Louisiana—Reconstruction.
April 20-23—Georgia—Reconstruction.
April 21-22—North Carolina—Reconstruction.

As we the other day intimated was probably the case, the ordering of General HANCOCK to the Seaboard of the Atlantic, is generally regarded as a part of a scheme of Mr. JOHNSON with which his last official days will be signalized. The selection of Gen. GEORGE GEORGE as commander at Washington, in the place of Gen. EMORY, appears to have been decided on, though not announced. As to GEORGE the *Herald* correspondent says: "There is good reason to believe Gen. GEORGE is designed for some special mission, the time for which has not arrived, and his prolonged presence here, together with his frequent interviews at ... White House would seem to strengthen such belief. General HANCOCK ... not yet ordered any changes in departments, commanders and has not intimated that any such changes have been contemplated."

It will probably be interesting to our lady readers to know that this spring they are permitted to exercise their taste and gratify their eccentricities, if such be in the fashion. In Paris, we are assured, short hoops was a time when so many different styles would be or were adopted. Thus you see in one street dresses, and dresses with trains a metre long; the empire style of *coiffure*, raised high to the top of the head, with small curls covering the forehead, and side by side with this a Grecian headdress, displaying the shape of the head and face in classic outlines. Then, again, some fair ladies have discarded crinolines altogether, while others have added dimensions to theirs. But in one thing all are agreed, and that is the constant changes which make a Parisian woman of grisly one of great coolness.

It is stated on good authority that the depreciation in the value of farm land in the South since 1860, has been over $500,000,000. In a few sections an influx of Northern settlers has checked the depreciation, but generally, the South is in the lowest state of depression. In Louisiana, lands that were valued at $100 per acre in 1860, are now assessed at $5. Valuable sugar plantations, with machinery that cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, cannot be sold at any price. The *Bulletin* thinks that as we are now in the fourth year of peace, it is time to look for more favorable developments, and for at least the beginning of a restoration of prosperity.

It is true, as is reported, that Philadelphia banks, which instead of accommodating their own customers, sent their funds to New York, to realize a higher rate of interest, experienced great difficulty, and have met with some loss, how will be inclined to indulge in regrets. For a considerable time New York has absorbed largely the funds of the country at enormously rates. Local institutions should accommodate home men and trust, and go abroad only when the loan has been made. If they do so before they have time this, it will be but simple justice if they suffer some for it.

In the matter of overcrowded street cars, a bill in the New York Legislature, applicable to New York and Brooklyn, goes to the bottom. It enacts that every street passenger car in those cities shall, on or before the first day of May next, have distinctive official to the seats, similar to those now in use on ferry boats between said cities, such divisions to be placed at least twenty inches apart. In cabs, that on cars which have no such divisions, passengers need not pay any fare. On the prospects of the final passage of this bill no announcement is made.

THE managers of the Conspiracy swindle have made several postponements of their promised "drawings," and in the meantime organ after organ has been induced by the people to be swindled—with considerable success we fear. The last postponement for the time of drawing the gifts was to the beginning of April. Now it has been decided to "wait a little longer," while fresh appeals will be made to the public to come down with their dollars to "aid the noble enterprise in behalf of the orphans of our brave soldiers and sailors."

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### PERSONAL.

—If Queen VICTORIA lives as long as her grandfather, George III., her reign will extend into the Twentieth Century. Though the Queen has been nearly thirty years on the throne, she is not yet forty-nine years of age, and should she prove as long-lived as were all others of the Hanoverian British Sovereigns, she will remain on the throne long after the present generation has passed away. George I. died sixty-seven, George II. seventy-seven, George III. eighty-two, George IV. at sixty-eight and William IV. at seventy-two. They are a long-lived race, the Guelphs, one of them, George III., dying in the eighteenth year of his reign, the longest reign in English history. He was blind, deaf, and, seven months and sixteen days old when he departed this life, and the same number of years, months and days contributed to Queen VICTORIA would raise her decade to the 4th of January, 1901. By that time Wales will have seen the most of his will oats.

—The *Lancet* referring to the health of the Pope says: His Holiness is well known to suffer from occasional epileptic fits, a disease to which he was subject in his youth, but which he seemed to have thrown off after the development of a cutaneous ulcer in the leg. The fits have now, however, reappeared, and whether or the exciting events of the last few months, or the fatigue he has undergone in the course of giving audiences and in officiating at ceremonies, he the cause, he had a violent attack of the old malady on Friday, the 6th inst. His physicians, Dr. Valli and Dr. Mazzoni Guintini, were in attendance on the Vatican, and His Holiness recovered. Complete abstinence from administration of business and from the more fatiguing occasions of religious ceremonial has been peremptorily enjoined on him by Dr. Valli, who says of the unfavorable condition of his health.

—A London letter says: The oddest announcement of an author's works (I mean a decent author's power soon has just been issued by the publishers of Mr. Charles DICKENS—let us forge without his consent. That, however, is by no means certain, for you must have seen for yourselves in America that Mr. DICKENS has a full entitlement to all the benefits of the law conferred upon authors. The advertisement calls Mr. DICKENS "Harry the King," and speaks of "the burning words of passion, and glorious holiday of enterprises of great wish and moment." Don't ask me what it means. Show in another flower stock in Mr. DICKENS's button-hole: "Who, for all that he is one of our greatest writers, is also one of the best officers and conductors that have ever been born, living and among mankind." Isn't that enough to take any man's breath away? But the probability is that it will not have that effect upon Mr. DICKENS.

—Rev. Dr. BARR, the General Agent of the Publicity Educational Fund, is now traveling through the South, aiding the establishment of primary and grammar schools in charge of female teachers. Among other schools which he visited while in Charleston, South Carolina, was that for colored children, under the charge of Rev. F. L. CARDOZO, where he was well pleased with the remarkable ability displayed by the pupils.

—Paris is amused by a story of a young officer of the French Embassy at Constantinople. At the court balls the Turkish ladies are visited by those of their own sex only in their apartments. The young diplomat tried to break over the rule. He gave his arm to the wife of the French Minister and led her to the door of the harem. Just as he was about to cross the threshold of the harem, he was seized by the eunuchs, who had been on the watch, and carried off. The ambassador's wife was terrified, and said: "Pardon me, sir, you are accredited to the Porte (i. e. to-day). Your mission ends here."

—The editor of the Biddeford (Maine) *Democrat* intimates that the English executors who have Artemus WARD's property in charge seem disposed to keep it. The mother of the deceased humorist has not been able to get a single word in answer to her numerous letters, from those who obtained possession of the money and chattels of her son after his death.

—James Gordon Bennett, of the *Herald*, has forbidden any of his officers or reporters to attend the Dickens banquet at New York, under pain of dismissal. Horace Greeley will preside.

—The Des Moines Leader Association mail and book on its business during the season, as follows: Lessee—Clara Barton, $40 50; Dr. Magee, $37 50; Upson, $45; Emerson, $37 45; Holloway, $30; Henry Ward Beecher, $37 50; Phillips, $37 50; Gough, $45; Anna Dickinson, $37 50; Judge Gen. G. Wright, of Iowa, $45; Dr. Ingersoll, Wisconsin, $37. Net gain, $96 25. Dr. Ossawan and Anna Dickinson, second the Association. Emerson, Maggie, Vincent and Gist sort stand no chance.

—Senator YATES, of Illinois, has been so drunk that he has not voted since the impeachment trial commenced. Prominent Republicans have written him letters, but the prospect of his either resigning or conducting himself decently is very poor.

—General SHERMAN passed through Pittsburgh on Saturday morning on his way to Washington, to be a witness in the impeachment trial. Since the war he has grown stout.


## The New Building on Ontario Street.

The Chicago Mechanics' Society are at present engaged in removing to their new institution on Ontario street, which is now completed. The edifice is built in the Roman style, and is 100 feet front by 150 feet in front of the Public Library, and is of costly cost. It is two stories in height, with a basement. The front is adorned with three arched doorways, while the upper part has a large double arched entrance, supported on each side by Doric pilasters. The main entrance is on North Dearborn street. On the first floor are the lecture and reading rooms, the latter of which will be stocked with all the leading current magazines, which will be accessible each evening to all. The second floor is devoted to the library and museum purposes. The former contains about twenty-five hundred volumes and one hundred thousand pamphlets. The basement is one room, divided by an arch and containing the furnaces.


We are constantly reminded by such paragraphs as the above in our exchanges, how far our own city is falling behind in the amenities of advanced civilization. We have no magnificent Mechanical Society building with its library of 20,000 volumes, no "Historical Society." That which was organized just after the memorable centennial celebration on the 4th of November, 1858, died within the year. The half dozen gentlemen who would have gladly persevered in keeping up the organization, were compelled to succumb to the surrounding indifference and discouragements. The Young Men's Mercantile Library is the only kindred institution in our midst of any prominence, and even its deserved popularity has only resulted thus far in the accumulation of about 10,000 volumes. Insignificant as this collection appears in comparison with those of some cities scarcely one-fourth the size of Pittsburgh, we trust it is the foundation upon which are long will be erected a structure worthy of the civilization and wealth of a great city.

The first great step in the accomplishment of the desired object must be the erection of a proper building for the accommodation of the library and its accessories, should be no mere make-shift, nothing contemptible or mean, but a building of architectural fitness to its purpose, and which with its accumulating contents of choice literature and art, may be the pride of our citizens for a century. We trust this view of the subject will be shared by the gentlemen who have in charge the erection of the Library Hall, and that there are men enough in Pittsburgh who appreciate it, to furnish the necessary funds. The lot on Penn street which has been purchased by the Association, at the very best in the city for their purposes, and nearly three-fourths of the requisite sum of money for the building was subscribed two years ago. Why longer delay? Let us have the satisfaction to republish the list of subscribers to the fund, together with the names of those who make up the additional sum needed, as soon as possible, coupled with the announcement that a building is in progress which take away the shame of such contrasts as are presented in the teaching of this article.

THE Vandebilt-Drew war is likely at Albany, and it is not so certain that the Commodore will come off victorious in the end. There is a strong feeling against him, and an evident disposition in the Legislature not to be in a hurry to deny Mr. DREW the legislation he asks to legalize the extraordinary issue of stock. If any of money in ready to be spent if necessary on both sides, and it is not safe to conclude that the question will be decided on its merits. The latest report hints at a compromise which means that DREW has the advantage. Were the question in the Pennsylvania instead the New York Legislature, of course no such suspicion would attach. But we must know that our legislators are above suspicion, we might canvass the case they must feel in view of the clause in which their brothers in the Empire State are revelling. A New York letter says:

> Private telegrams from Albany say the Senate is more to pass the Drew bill, legalizing the issue of the Erie stock, and the Assembly will probably follow suit. The Senate committee on railroads reported favorably on the bill, and it was passed by a vote of 17 to 14. Senators Indiana Ballard (Democrat), Allen, Barker, Bowen, Cagwin, Cornwell, Dodge, Hitchcock, Lamb, Lee, Lewis, Mallory, Nelson, Nichols, Pomeroy, Rathbone, Rice, Robertson, Sessions, Smith, Stanton, Tallman, Thompson, Tremain, Wadsworth, Wagner, Wheeler, Wilson and Woodin voted in the affirmative. Senators

# The Daily Commercial

A PATRIOTIC FAMILY.

Five Sons, Son-in-Law and Business Partner in Service.

A. Glenn, Esq., of Edgeville, Armstrong county, Pa., had his two sons, and in-law and business partner in the Union army during the rebellion, as follows:

Abram B. Glenn enlisted August 18, 1861, in Company B, 78th Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, which joined Negley's Brigade, and was ordered to Kentucky in October. Was seized with an attack of bronchitis while accompanying his regiment on its march from Munfordsville, Kentucky, to Nashville, Tennessee, and left February 25th, 1862, with others at Bowling Green, Kentucky, where a hospital was improvised for their accommodation, was detailed as nurse on the 6th of April, in which capacity he served, being subsequently transferred to Nashville, Tenn., until September, when at his own request he was returned to his regiment. February 25, 1865, he was detailed from his regiment and served successively on the escorts of Generals Negley, Grant and Palmer; was discharged by reason of expiration of service, October 18th, 1864, at Kittanning, Pa. During his enlistment he served in the following engagements: Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Elk River, Bailey's Cross Roads, Chickamauga, Tunnel Hill, Bonnell's Roost, Rosers, Kingston, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain and Chattahoochee.

Hiram C. T. Glenn enlisted August 20th, 1861, in Company B, Seventy-Eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, and was with his regiment in all the movements until the expiration of his term of service except the interval from April 9th to August 19th, in 1864, during which he served on General Palmer's escort. He was attended with remarkably good health; was never an inmate of a hospital, and off duty but a few days. He took part in the following battles, together with the same engineering which attends a regiment in active service: Lavergne, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge, was promoted to sergeant, in which rank he was discharged.

James S. Glenn enlisted July 4th, 1861, in Company I, 63d Pennsylvania Infantry, Col. Samuel Black, commanding, and was with his regiment in the following engagements: Kernstown, Hoover C. H., Mechanicsville, Gaines's Hill, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Warrenton Grove, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run and Wilderness where he was dangerously wounded in the abdomen on May 5th, 1864. Was five days in Confederate hands, receiving with others almost incredible suffering before a more comfortable method of transportation could be procured. For a time his life was despaired of, but subsequently partially recovered, owing, no doubt, in part to the attention shown him among others by Miss Marsh, of Massachusetts, a volunteer nurse in Armory Square Hospital, Washington, D. C. He was not able to return home till more than a month after the expiration of his time, and has never fully recovered. Prior to being wounded he was never an inmate of a hospital, and seldom off duty. He was discharged as Corporal.

Archer D. Glenn enlisted as Sergeant, August 20th, 1861, in Co. B, 78th Pennsylvania Infantry, Col. Wm. Sirwell commanding, and accompanied his regiment to Kentucky. Was prostrated with the camp fever and discharged from Louisville, Kentucky, on account of disability, on February 16th, 1862. Reenlisted in the State troops in July of same year, discharged when the troops were discharged.

William E. Glenn enlisted when not quite 18 years of age, in Co. F, 40th Pennsylvania Infantry, on August 1st, 1861. Was sent to Camp Hamilton, near Fortress Monroe, and in October to Hatteras Inlet, N. C., in the composition of which his company remained until July, 1862, when the 10th was ordered to join the Potomac Army, with which it was identified till after the sanguinary conflict at Fredericksburg, under Gen. Burnside where it was ordered to Kentucky. On the way through Baltimore he was left in the hospital, lasting been suffering for some time with inflammatory rheumatism, resulting from the exposure in the Fredericksburg campaign, and from which he was discharged on the 5th of April, 1863. During his enlistment he participated in the following general engagements: Second Bull Run, Chantilla, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, marched with Burnside on his noted. Though not fully recovered, he could not resist the temptation to re-enlist in the State service, when Pennsylvania was invaded in July. Was discharged when the troops were disbanded, again re-enlisted for three years in company M, 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, in March, 1864, subsequently transferred to company S as a supernumerary and promoted to corporal, followed his regiment through all its relentless stout Richmond, participating in numerous engagements, and recommended on account of meritorious conduct for commission as Second Lieutenant, but before it was issued he had overworked, and his old enemy again compelled him to enter the hospital again. At the consolidation of the 2d and 20th Pennsylvania cavalry he was mustered out as a supernumerary non-commissioned officer, but was not able to be removed home till months afterwards, and has never fully recovered, while making several narrow and almost miraculous escapes, was never seriously wounded.

Geo. L. Whitcroft, Sutton parties, enlisted in the absence of all the sons in August, 1861, in Company B, 78th Pennsylvania Infantry. Was discharged August, 1862, by reason of wounds received in service, and from which he never has and probably never will recover.

John S. Cyfer, only son-in-law, enlisted in August, 1861, in the 105th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Geary Artillery, which was sent to garrison the defenses at Washington City. Discharged when the troops were disbanded in 1865.

The situation of this family in the spring of 1862 sufficiently exemplifies the manner in which families are scattered by the fortunes of war. Though not yet a year in service they were distributed thus: A. C., at Bowling Green, Kentucky; H. C. T., near Nashville, Tennessee; J. S., in Eastern Virginia; A. D., in Louisville, Kentucky; W. T., in Hatteras, North Carolina. Notwithstanding the number in service not one ever received a furlough to return home after leaving the State, except A. D., on account of discharge, not having its description for with him. All except W. T., in the last enlistment, enlisted without local bounty or any other inducement aside from patriotic impulse. While few families can boast an equal service in rank and file, and perhaps still fewer were favored with the preservation of the lives of all its members. The father was equally imbued with the spirit that animated his offspring, and had not his age, which was fifty-one at the commencement of the war, precluded it, he too would have enlisted. As it was, and with all his sons in the army, he was only prevented from offering the Rebel foreign whom Pennsylvania was invaded, by the earnest discussions of his friends. At home, he was a staunch friend to the Union, and ever ready when opportunity offered, to aid those whose friends were absent battling for the right.


## SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS are fast becoming the standard Medicine of the day. No family should be without them, as they are invaluable, having often prevented serious illness by their timely use.

STEAM TO
**Liverpool and Queenstown.**
The Inman Line Mail Steamships,
Built Expressly for the Trade.
CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF BOSTON,
CITY OF LONDON, CITY OF NEW YORK,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
Sail from Pier 45, North River, New York
EVERY SATURDAY,
And Every Alternate Monday.
Speed and Accommodation Unsurpassed.
Price of First Class Passage, payable in gold,
New York to Liverpool.....$100
New York to London.....110
New York to Paris.....115
Return Tickets granted for 12 Months, on very favorable terms.
Steerage Passage at low rates.
For Passage, Apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway, New York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
☞ Care should be used to seek and bottle secured on application to
WM. BINGHAM, Jr.,
70 FIFTH STREET, (Chronicle Building), directly opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GREAT
Sovereign Remedy of the Age,
For all Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and the Urinary Organs,
Dr. SARGENT'S DIURETIC, OR
BACKACHE PILLS.
Which have obtained Specific and Astonishing Curative effects in all cases of
Weak and Irritable Bladder, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Diabetes and Urinary Organs, Dropsy, Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Female Weakness, Pain in the Back, Loins and Kidneys, Dropsy, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Diabetes and Urinary Organs, Female Weakness, Pain in the Back, Loins and Kidneys, Incontinence of Urine

# The Daily Commercial

## CITY MATTERS.

Sheriff Hughes at auction at Shaffer's Carriage on Wednesday, 8th inst.

Snow—the heaviest considerable snow fall, but melted away almost as fast as it fell. At a late hour last night it grew cold and continued so most of the night.

Rivers—Pittsburgh, 7 feet 1 inch and falling. Wheeling, 4 feet 6 inches and falling. Cincinnati, 4 feet 6 inches and falling. Louisville, 3 feet 6 inches and falling. Nashville, 3 feet and falling. Cairo, 3 feet and falling. St. Louis, 3 feet and falling.

Weather—Yesterday's rain gave way to snow, which came down steadily, heavily, and the water which had rushed down the streets in torrents in the morning could be traced only by the slushy appearance of the pavements.

Theatre—Forrest, the tragedian, announced to appear for a few nights in the Western Pittsburgh theatre, commencing Alfred Ayres, who has been playing in the Academy of Music, New York, and W. Chester, is manager of the Forrest this week.

Fugitive.—On Saturday morning Lieutenant-Governor W. T. Sherman arrived in this city from the West on the Chicago, Allegheny & Cincinnati Railroad, the Wheeling and Chicago Railroad, the Connellsville Railroad and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in connection for the East on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Grand Jury.—The Grand Jury will hold an adjourned session this morning, when the case of William Barr, who shot and killed Mr. Freedman, a Jew peddler, in Allegheny, will be brought before them, to find a true bill against him. The case will be brought before them.

Counterfeit Ticket Agents.—Mr. Marshall Wellsborough, formerly Ticket Agent in the office of the Pan Handle Railroad, Wheeling, has been appointed one of the clerks of the Philadelphia, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, the successor of Robert Hamilton, resigned.

The Bridges.—The bridges, engines, &c., of the contract J. S. Coppinus, which struck a pier of the Fort Pitt Bridge, a short time since and sunk, have been removed from the boat, which has been towed to the wharf at the foot of Smithfield street, on the Monongahela side. The boat is resting on the bottom of the river, and the bridges and engines are not injured, but some of the machinery is broken, so that a little time will be required to repair it.

Grand Concert.—Tuesday and Friday evenings the Germania Band will give a concert in the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the Sisters of Charity. The programme will be a very attractive one, embracing selections from the most popular operas. Tickets can be had at the door.

Fire.—A burning fluid lamp in the rear of 110 Wood street, occupied by John Patterson charged with a number of the goods. The patterns are contained in a safe and the damage to the stock will not be very heavy. Insurance to the amount of $2,000 in the Home, of Hartford, and the Commercial, of Pittsburgh. Supervisor Gross was on hand promptly with the engine, and the fire was extinguished with little trouble.

Alexander Clark at Steubenville.—Hon. Alexander Clark, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by the Governor to the office of commissioner entitled "Counsel in the Trade," in the State Department at Washington, and will leave for the seat of Government in a few days. Mr. Clark is a gentleman of fine legal attainments, and will be likely to have long enough to enjoy the honors of his office.

Another Steamer Ashore.—The steamer Minnie Cook, Captain Wilson, from Cincinnati for Memphis, with a large load of miscellaneous freight, struck a snag and sunk in the Mississippi, on Friday last, in the vicinity of Island No. 37. The steamer Ben Wood, which left Cincinnati on Saturday, passed the Minnie Cook on Sunday, and reported that she was sunk in the channel, and that the boat was a total loss. She is insured, but none of the cargo is. The steamer Ben Wood will be able to take on freight and passengers for Memphis.

An Outrageous Affair.—A Man Shot for Pitching a Stone at Children—Two Lives Lost—Two Wounded.—Information reached here last night of a most horrible affair which occurred at Mingo Junction, Jefferson county, Ohio, on Saturday last, by which two lives were lost and two persons wounded, one of whom will probably die. The facts, as we have learned them, are as follows: Mingo Junction is a station on the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, about twenty miles from Steubenville, and contains a population of about one thousand souls. Among the inhabitants of the place are a number of Germans, who have their children with them. On Saturday last, a number of these children were playing on the railroad track, when a stone was thrown by a man named Hall, which struck a child named Hoffman, and killed it instantly. The father of the child, who was present, seeing the child fall, picked up a stone and threw it at Hall, striking him on the head, and killing him instantly. Hall's brother, who was present, then struck Hoffman with a stone, killing him instantly. Hall's brother was then set upon by the friends of Hoffman, and beaten to death with clubs. Two other persons, who were present, were severely beaten, but will recover. The murderers have not been arrested, but will be brought to justice.

Another Sample Agent Arrested.—On Saturday afternoon officer Grimm, on the Diamond, arrested a man giving his name as William Hoe, who was selling a patent medicine, which he represented as a wonderful remedy for all diseases. He was taken to the Central Station, where he was locked up to await a hearing this morning. He had a number of bottles of his medicine with him, which he was selling at $1 per bottle.

An Outrageous Affair.—A Man Shot for Pitching a Stone at Children—Two Lives Lost—Two Wounded Arrested.—Continued.—A most sound drive Thursday afternoon, and nothing of importance occurred except the usual amount of fast work. The following are the summaries:

Time, 2:40 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 2:34 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 2:27 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 2:22 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 2:18 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 2:15 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 2:12 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 2:09 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 2:06 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 2:03 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 2:00 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 1:57 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 1:54 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 1:51 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 1:48 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 1:45 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 1:42 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 1:39 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 1:36 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 1:33 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 1:30 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 1:27 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 1:24 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 1:21 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 1:18 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 1:15 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 1:12 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 1:09 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 1:06 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 1:03 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 1:00 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 0:57 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 0:54 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 0:51 class, trotting, purse $300.

Time, 0:48 class, trotting, purse $300.

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